§1.914 Contact with debtor's employing agency.

When a debtor of the Department of Veterans Affairs is employed by another agency of the Federal Government or is a member of the Military establishment or the Coast Guard and collection by offset cannot be accomplished in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 5514, the Department of Veterans Affairs will contact the employing agency in an effort to arrange with the debtor for payment of the indebtedness by allotment or otherwise in accordance with section 206 of Executive Order 11222 of May 8, 1965 (30 FR 6469; 3 CFR 1965 Supp., pp. 130, 131).

§ 1.915 Suspension or revocation of eligibility.

Demands on debtors who are lenders, contractors, brokers, or other participants in Department of Veterans Affairs programs will include notification that failure to pay their debts within a reasonable time may be cause for suspension or disqualification to the extent authorized by law. Nothing in this section is intended to be in derogation of the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 3704(b) and 3704(d) as implemented by §§ 36.4331 and 36.4361 of this chapter. The failure of any surety to honor its obligations in accordance with 6 U.S.C. 11 will be reported to the Treasury Department at once. Prompt and appropriate Department of Veterans Affairs action will be taken upon receipt of Treasury Department notification that a surety's certificate of authority to do business with the Federal Government has been revoked or forfeited.

§1.916 Liquidation of collateral.

VA will exercise its rights to liquidate security or collateral and apply the proceeds to debts due it through use of a power of sale in the security instrument or a non-judicial foreclosure if the debtor fails to pay his or her debt, within a reasonable time after demand, unless the cost of disposing of the collateral will be disproportionate to its value or the particular circumstances require judicial foreclosure. VA must provide the debtor with reasonable notice of the sale, and an accounting of any surplus proceeds, as well as notice of any other

procedures required by law or contract. Collection from other sources, including liquidation of security or collateral, is not a prerequisite to requiring payment by a surety or insurance company unless such action is expressly required by statute or contract.

(Authority: 31 U.S.C. 3711) [52 FR 42106, Nov. 3, 1987]

§1.917 Collection in installments.

(a) Whenever feasible, and except as otherwise provided by law, debts owed to VA together with any interest and administrative costs assessed under §1.919, shall be collected in full in one lump sum. Collection in one lump sum is applicable whether the debt is being collected by administrative offset or by another method, including voluntary payment. However, payments may be accepted in regular installments when the debt in one lump sum.

(b) In agreeing to accept regular installment payments to liquidate an outstanding indebtedness, VA shall obtain a legally enforceable written agreement from the debtor which specifies all of the terms of the agreement and which contains a provision accelerating the debt in the event that the debtor defaults. The size and frequency of installment payments should bear a reasonable relationship to the size of the debt and the debtor's ability to pay. If possible, the installment payments should be sufficient in size and frequency to liquidate the debt in not more than three years. Installment payments of less than \$50 per month shall be accepted only if justified on the grounds of financial hardship or for some other reasonable cause.

(c) If VA is holding an unsecured claim for administrative collection, it shall attempt to obtain from a debtor an executed confess-judgment note in States and jurisdictions where permitted, using Department of Justice Form 1, or another appropriate Department of Justice form, whenever the total amount of the deferred installments will exceed \$750. Such notes may also be sought when an unsecured obligation of a lesser amount is involved. When attempting to obtain confess-